

19971231.ba v01_n857.bam.971231

>From ???@??? Wed Dec 31 23:54:34 1997
Message-Id: <199712310910.DAA06334@sco.theporch.com>
Date: Wed, 31 Dec 1997 03:10:28 CST
Subject: BOATANCHORS digest 1857

BOATANCHORS Digest 1857

Topics covered in this issue include:

- 1) re: SKN???
by Bill Coleman N2BC <n2bc@ibm.net>
- 2) Need SB-200 meter
by Lee Blaske <lblaske@pclink.com>
- 3) RE: "Loop" antennas
by Sandy W5TVW <ebjr@worldnet.att.net>
- 4) RCVR Protection-oops...
by Ed Tanton <n4xy@bellsouth.net>
- 5) Incendiaries
by PLT1032 <PLT1032@aol.com>
- 6) Re: "Loop" antennas
by williams@auburn.campus.mci.net
- 7) RE:RE:NE45s
by "larry W6WUH" <rau@wco.com>
- 8) Tale of an AR7
by Morris Odell <morriso@vifp.monash.edu.au>
- 9) Re: TransOceanic Sams needed...
by Dexter Francis <cwest@xmission.com>
- 10) RE:NE45s
by "Herbert M. Rosenthal" <herbrose@lobo.net>
- 11) Re: quick antenna question (loops and Boatanchors)
by "Barry L. Ornitz" <ornitz@tricon.net>
- 12) RBB
by Jack Antonio <dia@dia.reno.nv.us>
- 13) Re: Amperex 6083/AX9909 Tubes
by "larry W6WUH" <rau@wco.com>
- 14) line of sight
by lee1@digital.net
- 15) Re: RCVR Protection
by Sandy W5TVW <ebjr@worldnet.att.net>
- 16) Re: RCVR Protection
by "Arden Allen" <aallen@sirius.com>
- 17) 6LB6
by Jacqueline Herman <jherman@sierra.net>
- 18) Re: Cleaning ceramic??
by "Barry L. Ornitz" <ornitz@tricon.net>
- 19) Re: "Loop" antennas

by "Arden Allen" <aallen@sirius.com>
20) re: SKN???
by Dick Dillman <ddillman@igc.apc.org>
21) Re: Crackle and wrinkle paints
by "Barry L. Ornitz" <ornitz@tricon.net>
22) Hickok Tube Tester Cards Needed
by "Gary Harmon" <gharmon@txdirect.net>
23) TV-10 D/U Manual / Comments?
by "Paul Carreiro, N6EV" <n6ev@badger1.net>
24) Re: Unusual tube using equipment
by Pentti.Haka@mikrolog.fi

Date: Wed, 31 Dec 1997 01:01:56 -0800
From: Bill Coleman N2BC <n2bc@ibm.net>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>, ebjr@worldnet.att.net
Subject: re: SKN???
Message-ID: <BMSMTP8835586704wf2awdc@pop3.ibm.net>

Sandy et al.... right from the League's website:

1. Object This is a friendly meeting on the air using straight keys. Suggested areas of operation of 80, 40, and 20 meters are 60 to 80 kHz from the lower band edges and 10 kHz from the lower Novice-band edges.

2. Date and Time 24 hours UTC, from 7 PM EST December 31, until 7 PM EST January 1.

3. Exchange: When participating in SKN, use SKN instead of RST preceding the three-digit number to clue in passers-by.

(#2 is a bit wierd... is there a difference between 24 hours UTC, EST, CST ?? oh well...)

See y'all there!

Bill Coleman (N2BC)

Email: n2bc@ibm.net

Date: Tue, 30 Dec 1997 19:09:01 -0600
From: Lee Blaske <lblaske@pclink.com>
To: boatanchors@theporch.com
Subject: Need SB-200 meter
Message-ID: <v03110701b0cf4b95692a@[206.11.1.110]>

The meter on my SB-200 is shot. Looking in the back, I can see that the rear "spring" is broken.

Does anyone have a meter they'd be willing to sell?

Also, does anyone know where such a meter might be repaired?

73,

Lee Blaske N0IZ

Date: Wed, 31 Dec 1997 01:12:25 +0000
From: Sandy W5TVW <ebjr@worldnet.att.net>
To: boatanchors@theporch.com
Subject: RE: "Loop" antennas
Message-ID: <19971231011217.AAD9560@LOCALNAME>

No, the "loop" hasn't fallen "out of favor"! I have some early 20's texts where they were very much used and described.

The "loop" should NOT be confused with the Delta Loop or the Quad loop! When we talk about "loop" antennas (i.e.: box loops, round loops, Bellini-Tosi loops) we are talking PRIMARILY about a receiving antenna. The early texts called them "coil" antennas.

There are two primary types: the single loop, and the Bellini-Tosi loop. The plain single loop can be square, diamond shaped, round...what have you. It normally has a "figure-of-eight" radiation pattern which lends it to radio direction finding use. It can be unshielded or "shielded". The shield being a Faraday shield, which is NOT a complete circuit. Most marine shielded loops use tubing or a square channel for the shield. There MUST be a gap at the top or bottom so that the loop can respond to "magnetic" fields and exclude "static" fields. This makes it less sensitive to surrounding metallic objects. Important aboard a ship!

In order to improve on the mechanical durability of the shipboard loop, and allow it to be used as a direction finding antenna without rotating it, the Bellini-Tosi loop system was devised. This is nothing more than TWO loops within each other at right angles to each other. The signals from each loop (one usually mounted "fore and aft" and one mounted "port and starboard")

are fed into a device called a goniometer or two coils at right angles to each other. There is a "rotor" coil connected to the receiver's front end and it is free to rotate inside the fixed stator coils. The rotor picks up the signals from both loops and when rotated, there will be found a point where there is a "null" just as if a single loop outside was being rotated. The rotor is usually also attached to a pointer that goes around a compass scale calibrated from 0-360 degrees.

The "figure 8" pattern is sometimes distorted from re-radiation of nearby metallic objects causing the "null" to become "blurred" or indistinct (in both loop systems). A signal is re-introduced from a nearby vertical antenna into one or the other channel of the Bellini-Tosi loop's "feeder pairs", usually by means of a differential variable capacitor, so that the correct phase relationship of the signals is restored and the null becomes very sharp and distinct. The same scheme can be used on the single loop as well, but that is beyond the scope of this discussion.

One method used by some for obtaining a sharp null is to turn AND tilt a single loop. I have used the "auxiliary antenna" method (above) in the past on a small homebrewed box loop two feet on a side and was able to completely null out a local station on 690 khz. and receive one in Coffeerville, Kansas! It also makes the null painfully sharp and critical at times, but well worth the effort.

Loops are easy to build out of wood braces and plain enamelled wire (like they did in the 20's!) They can be VERY effective in reducing line noise from a single "point" source and co-channel distant interference.

I hope this has shed some light on "loop" antennas and uses of same.

73,

E. V. Sandy Blaize, W5TVW

"Boat Anchors collected, restored, repaired, traded and used!"

417 Ridgewood Drive

Metairie, LA., 70001

860 Hartley 'ECO' under construction**

*** Looking for a TRC-10 transceiver *****

*** Looking for an RAL receiver *****

Date: Tue, 30 Dec 1997 20:10:44 -0500

From: Ed Tanton <n4xy@bellsouth.net>

To: boatanchors@theporch.com

Subject: RCVR Protection-oops...

Message-ID: <3.0.1.32.19971230201044.00c00770@mail.atl.bellsouth.net>

Before somebody notices... I meant: "everything receive/preamp-wise" NOT to include the TX path AT ALL. Sorry for the blurriness.

>1N914s) was a 10 ohm 1/4W or 1/8W series resistor that was in series with
>everything-even before the detector diodes.

Ed Tanton N4XY <n4xy@bellsouth.net>

Date: Tue, 30 Dec 1997 20:39:52 EST
From: PLT1032 <PLT1032@aol.com>
To: boatanchors@theporch.com
Subject: Incendiaries
Message-ID: <531191a7.34a9a26b@aol.com>

Can any of you ol' salts answer a little firebottle question for me???

During conversation with an old family friend in his 70's recently, I discovered that he had an old BC-348 down in his basement that he said he would sure like to get it working again. The rig suffered alot of fire damage from a household fire some 30 years ago, half of the chassis burned right to the aluminum, the frequency bezel glass gone, frequency numerals charred, the dial light rheostat toasted, the BFO switch frozen.

I opened the case and found about a half pound of wax in the bottom of the case....hmmm!

Well, I cut out all wires that had insulation burned off, removed the bad controls, cleaned the switch contacts and fired the baby up, and it worked.

Now back to the question. When I turned the unit on, I noticed charges firing inside 5Y3 rectifier tube. Is this an indication that this tube has had a leak to atmosphere over the years or ?????

Regards,

Bob Lindgren

Date: Tue, 30 Dec 1997 21:00:03 -0600
From: williams@auburn.campus.mci.net
To: boatanchors@theporch.com
Subject: Re: "Loop" antennas
Message-ID: <34A9B524.4B5B@auburn.campus.mci.net>

Sandy W5TVW wrote:

> Loops are easy to build out of wood braces and plain enamelled wire
> (like they did in the 20's!) They can be VERY effective in reducing line noise
> from a single "point" source and co-channel distant interference.
> I hope this has shed some light on "loop" antennas and uses of same.
> 73,
>
> E. V. Sandy Blaize, W5TVW

I tethered 3 corners with insulators and cord about 3 feet off of the ground between 3 trees, and started going around this layout with wire. After the first circuit I used cable ties instead of insulators to save weight and \$\$\$\$. I also used the ties to attach the wire to wooden dowel spreaders, 2 per side. This worked out pretty good to keep each run of wire in shape and aligned. I then raised 2 ends up over tree limbs and anchored the remaining end with a stake.

Barry

Date: Tue, 30 Dec 1997 18:17:11 -0800
From: "Larry W6WUH" <rau@wco.com>
To: "Herbert M. Rosenthal" <herbrose@lobo.net>
Cc: "boatanchors" <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: RE:RE:NE45s
Message-ID: <199712310218.SAA28927@shell.wco.com>

don'tcha just love it....

i got the most urgent request for a common freebie
from a guy who is well known for having a very expensive extensive bunch
of unobtainium

but what the hell... it's got a good home don't it ?

exerpt from :

The Ballad of Pounce and Glom (a work in progress)

in darkness came pounce and glom
with flashlights at the ready

pounce would wave the precious bait
while glom held the anchor steady

their eyes glowed red like filaments
oblivious to thought or sound

they prowled the lot like living dead
sucking up all that lay around

triodes for the japanese
vintage for the krauts

a doppleganger number chron
that too they will ship out

pounce and glom are serious
they will snatch things from your hand

and pay him while you're
still stammering

pounce and glom
are grand

****any resemblance to persons believed living is purely...
well...coincidental****

Date: Wed, 31 Dec 1997 13:30:23 +1100
From: Morris Odell <morriso@vifp.monash.edu.au>
To: boatanchors@sco.theporch.com
Subject: Tale of an AR7
Message-ID: <34A9AE3F.3651@vifp.monash.edu.au>

Anchorites,

I finally got around to looking at the AR7 that arrived here recently.
It was *extremely* dirty but complete with the crystal filter intact.
The HRO style right angle drive had leaked oil all over. A previous
owner had taken to it, presumably with the best of intentions, but this
was the worst example of clueless "repair" I had ever seen. The fellow I
got it from was a very pleasant chap so I hope it wasn't him!

He had decided to recap the radio which was a good decision as all the

pictures I have ever seen of the AR7 innards have shown horrible tar covered waxed paper caps that were common in Oz about 50 years ago. These not only leaked but deposited tar everywhere as well. He used good quality polyester caps but obviously had a rather cavalier attitude to installing them. He had clipped off the leads of the old caps and tacked on the new ones using enormous blobs of solder. There must have been a pound of solder adding to the weight of that particular boatanchor! I went through almost a whole roll of desoldering braid. Incidentally, I've found that braid is not all that effective with very heavy solder loads - it gets overloaded and doesn't "wick" properly. He must have had an underpowered soldering iron too, as every joint he had made to the chassis was "dry".

In areas where the leads were not long enough he used scraps of wire and in one place even a length of solder as a busbar. Where component leads were too long, he didn't bother trimming them. There were loose wire ends all over the place. He replaced a few resistors but obviously didn't have the correct values on hand so there were lots of cobbled together series and parallel combinations. Where there were a few of the original resistors left they were all way off value. I had to completely re-resistor the radio with metal film resistors. The grid cap of the 6K8G mixer was loose and hanging by a mess of wire and solder blobs.

The AR7 was originally built with the heaters wired in series parallel to run from 12 volts. The power supply that came with it was capable of working from a car battery with a vibrator, as well as from the mains. In this set the power plug heater supply pin was clearly labelled "12.6 volts" but the set had been rewired for 6.3 volts - a trap for the unwary!

One useful mod he had done involved the installation of a VR tube under the chassis to regulate the local oscillator supply but the wiring to it was very messy.

Anyway I cleaned it up and replaced all the resistors and a few mangled capacitors. I built up a little power supply (unfortunately not enough power transformer capacity for a thermionic rectifier so I had to settle for diodes). The output impedance is 1750 ohms (don't ask me why - I've never seen a 1750 ohm speaker) so I wired up one an old TV vertical output transformers as a match to a 4 ohm speaker. Finally the big moment came. With a stack of meters attached to appropriate spots and a BC band coil box plugged in, I turned it on. No smoke! The B+ came down to 250V as it warmed up and there was an encouraging mild hum from the speaker. A touch to the audio stage grid produced a reassuring buzz. Initially it was deaf but I found that one of the 6U7G IF tubes was a dud. When I replaced it, the radio came up nicely.

The AR7 is remarkably sensitive. I haven't aligned it yet, but you just

have to wave a finger near the aerial terminal without touching it to hear a station. Quoted sensitivity is under 1 microvolt according to the manual which is pretty good for a 1940s design!

It's not a radio for hamming in the 90s. The BFO injection level is very low so it doesn't even try on SSB. There's no bandspread for the ham bands. The AVC system is rather fancy but is disabled when the BFO is turned on! There's no calibrator. Never mind, I've got plenty of other receivers that will do SSB. I'm going to clean and polish this one up and leave it as-is electrically as it's a historical Aussie "classic".

There's still a lot to do but at least the old girl is singing again!

73 de Morris VK3DOC

Date: Tue, 30 Dec 1997 19:41:04 -0700
From: Dexter Francis <cwest@xmission.com>
To: boatanchors@theporch.com
Subject: Re: TransOceanic Sams needed...
Message-ID: <34A9B0C0.44BF@xmission.com>

Greetings all -

Could anyone provide me with a copy of the Sams Photofact or schematic for the Zenith TransOceanic 500? Will gladly reimburse for the usual expenses. I'd prefer the Sams, as I need to diagnose an intermittent and need pin voltages, etc.

-df

Need to Buy or Sell Tubes, Parts or BA Gear?
Visit our Web site at <http://www.xmission.com/~cwest/>
e-mail to: tubes@usa.net -or- cwest@xmission.com
P.O. Box 22443, Salt Lake City, Utah 84122

Date: Tue, 30 Dec 1997 19:46:37 -0700
From: "Herbert M. Rosenthal" <herbrose@lobo.net>
To: BoatAnchors <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: RE:NE45s
Message-ID: <34A9B20B.6262@lobo.net>

I have addresses to ship 15 of the NE45s...some never did send their address.

There is room for 3 more. Please see previous posting on this article.
Thanks
Herb Rosenthal W5AN

Date: Tue, 30 Dec 1997 21:39:19 -0500
From: "Barry L. Ornitz" <ornitz@tricon.net>
To: "Benjamin D. Hall" <bdhall@ghg.net>
Cc: "Boatanchors Mailing List" <boatanchors@sco.theporch.com>
Subject: Re: quick antenna question (loops and Boatanchors)
Message-ID: <01bd1595\$76a24ba0\$7c7fb0cc@ornitz.tricon.net>

Ben and the group,

This is a good question that I feel meets the group charter. [Thanks, Jack, for setting everyone straight again.]

A loop antenna is a very, very inefficient antenna - at least a small loop, one whose diameter is 0.1 wavelength or less. Large loops, whose overall circumference are 1/2 wavelength or more are a different situation, hence the quad antenna.

Small loops are used for DF work because of their excellent patterns. Without a sense antenna, the basic pattern has two very sharp nulls perpendicular to the plane of the loop. These nulls may be 30 dB or more down and only a degree or two wide. The addition of a sense antenna makes the pattern a cardioid (you lose the bi-directional characteristics but no longer have the ambiguity) but the null becomes much wider and not as deep. The big advantage of a receiving loop is the ability to null out offending QRM. Small loops are also useful when trying to distinguish ground-wave signals from sky-wave ones. Remember most of the early loop work was with low frequencies.

Because of the loop's inefficiency, sensitivity is not good unless the loop feeds a very low noise input circuit. Normally with a full sized antenna on HF, the natural background noise is such that receiver noise figures of less than 8 dB or so are not needed. This is slightly above the typical noise figure of 5 to 7 dB with most multiband HF vacuum tube front ends. But with the low signals available from a receiving loop, much lower noise figures are needed to extract weak signals.

So, I believe the modern popularity is due to the increased level of interference and the use of low-noise solid-state receiver front-ends.

For those interested in direction finding antennas, and in Boatanchors, look into the Adcock array antenna. If memory serves, this excellent direction-finding antenna dates from about 1920. Being physically larger,

it has more signal output making it more compatible with tube receivers.

73, Barry L. Ornitz WA4VZQ ornitz@tricon.net

From: Benjamin D. Hall <bdhall@ghg.net>

>Does anyone know the history of why the loop antenna fell out of favor, and now is falling back into favor?

Date: Tue, 30 Dec 1997 18:59:23 -0800
From: Jack Antonio <dia@dia.reno.nv.us>
To: boatanchors@theporch.com
Subject: RBB
Message-ID: <34A9B50B.79DA@dia.reno.nv.us>

Good evening all,

This weekend, I came across a rather forlorn looking and very dirty RBB that begged me to save it from a trip to the recycler. Being of soft heart (and mind) I brought it home. Upon closer examination, it looks like there may be life in it yet. I don't see any major corrosion or rust, just a lot of dust and that dull look that comes from being neglected for a long time.

I have a manual coming, but even without seeing a picture of an unmodified unit, it doesn't seem to have many mods done to it. The only obvious ones are a BNC and a cinch jones plug on the rear panel. The power supply is in somewhat worse shape, with many holes and more cinch jones plugs in the front panel. Alas, no cabinets for either the receiver or power supply.

I will probably be getting to this radio in about a month or so, and would like to ask if anyone has any advice specific to the RBB, traps or pitfalls to avoid in the cleaning process or weak areas to look out for. It certainly looks like it is going to be a more involved job than an RBM or BC-348(also a lot heavier!).

Thanks in advance

73

Jack Antonio WA7DIA
dia@dia.reno.nv.us

Date: Tue, 30 Dec 1997 18:59:35 -0800
From: "Larry W6WUH" <rau@wco.com>
To: "Hal Waite" <halwaite@sprintmail.com>
Cc: "boatanchors" <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: Amperex 6083/AX9909 Tubes
Message-ID: <199712310301.TAA10711@shell.wco.com>

AX 9909 tubes are the final amplifier tubes for the WRL Globe Champ transmitters.

AES is decidedly nuts on this price as a large quantity of these tubes arrived (probably from Europe) this year. Ax9909 were sold this summer at about \$ 25 each in quantities of 6 or more...

This is an extremely rugged tube designed for high efficiency at relatively low plate voltages of 900 or so...
which Eimac tubes like the 4-65 just cant match.

The fair price for these is anybodys guess.. but the recent ones probably were of dutch or italian origin
(amperex).

If you think you will ever get a globe champ keep them.. if not pass them along.. as they have been hard to find/expensive in the past.

Larry W6WUH

Date: Tue, 30 Dec 1997 22:04:16 -0500 (EST)
From: lee1@digital.net
To: BOATANCHORS@theporch.com
Cc: GLOWBUGS@WWW.ATL.ORG
Subject: line of sight
Message-ID: <199712310304.WAA08211@ddi.digital.net>

Hi Gang

Well I have my 2 meter rig on the way and got a lot of good dope from you guys and gals on an ant system for it.
now one more question. This can apply to ba's also
Anybody know how to figure the line of sight distance for 2 meters .
Now I know this depends on ant height, but knowing the ant heights
how do you figure the line of sight distance?

Thank the good LORD for all that you have!!!

67yr old semi disabled senior trying to get code speed to 13wpm
(stroke got my eyesight, balance & coordination) SO ONLY BA'S NO SOLID STATE

Leon (lee) Wiltsey 4600 Lake Haven blvd Sebring fl. 33872 KF4RCL TECK+

Date: Wed, 31 Dec 1997 03:44:41 +0000
From: Sandy W5TVW <ebjr@worldnet.att.net>
To: n4xy@bellsouth.net, boatanchors@theporch.com
Subject: Re: RCVR Protection
Message-ID: <19971231034439.AAA6784@LOCALNAME>

At 12:54 AM 12/31/97 +0000, you wrote:

>
>but-in the more than a dozen or so times this happened-the only thing that
>ever burned out (except ONE time for the MOSFET and once or twice the
>1N914s) was a 10 ohm 1/4W or 1/8W series resistor that was in series with
>everything-even before the detector diodes. No explosion either, and once
>(naturally the 1st time it did it) you couldn't even SEE the place on the
>resistor 'til you looked with a magnifying glass and spotted the really
>THIN crack line. I THINK the resistor was 1/4W but bought a bunch of 10 &
>47 ohm 1/8ths for projects and such. Once in a while it'd take the
>diodes... but usually the resistor only, and only once the 40673 MOSFET.
>73
>

The 1N914 or 1N4148 diodes connected back to back are pretty well
a standard "fix" for keeping a front end from blowing in sand state gear.
Intead of the series resistor, in years past, I've gotten better results out
of a lamp. 12 or 24 volts job will do OK. Also a small 115 volt lamp
will work just fine (like a 10 or 15 watt bulb). The object of the exercise
is the lamp lights when the diodes conduct, and will "absorb" the overload.
They are much better current limiters than a carbon resistor. I have also
used a miniature bayonet 120MB (115 volt 20 ma) tubular lamp also.
There is some loss of signal from the bulb's resistance, but in most
modern receivers you will never notice any practical difference. The lamp
will outlast the resistor and is easier to replace if socketed.

73,

E. V. Sandy Blaize, W5TVW

"Boat Anchors collected, restored, repaired, traded and used!"

417 Ridgewood Drive
Metairie, LA., 70001

860 Hartley 'ECO' under construction**
*** Looking for a TRC-10 transceiver *****
*** Looking for an RAL receiver *****

Date: Tue, 30 Dec 1997 20:07:09 -0800
From: "Arden Allen" <aallen@sirius.com>
To: "Old Tube Radios" <boatanchors@theporch.com>, <n4xy@bellsouth.net>
Subject: Re: RCVR Protection
Message-ID: <199712310406.UAA24043@mail2.sirius.com>

Ed and all;

In one of my past lives I worked on marine radios and found a number of rcvrs that used a light bulb for protection of the rcvr's input. If properly chosen the light bulb will simply light up, increasing its resistance, which limits the rf current to less than murderous proportions. If it gets hit too hard it burns out like a fuse. What could be neater? It gets a little trickier at high freqs 'cause of the bulbs inherent inductance but at hf it doesn't have much affect. You could make a coax adapter to put in line with the rcvr feed. Beats burning up antenna coils. Any one tried this and how did it work out? Have a safe New Year!

Give your loved ones Gummy Bears.
Arden Allen KB6NAX Vallejo, CA aallen@sirius.com

Date: Tue, 30 Dec 1997 20:06:21 -0800 (PST)
From: Jacqueline Herman <jherman@sierra.net>
To: boatanchors@theporch.com
Subject: 6LB6
Message-ID: <Pine.SUN.3.95.971230195844.8723B-100000@diamond.sierra.net>

Anyone know of a low-power version of the 6LB6? My Galaxy GT-550 uses two of them in parallel - seems immoral to use such expensive tubes when I'm only interested in say, 50W output on CW. 73, and a Happy, Healthy, and Prosperous New Year to you all,
Jeff KH2PZ & H0CW

Date: Tue, 30 Dec 1997 23:14:16 -0500
From: "Barry L. Ornitz" <ornitz@tricon.net>
To: "Herbert M. Rosenthal" <herbrose@lobo.net>
Cc: "Boatanchors Mailing List" <boatanchors@sco.theporch.com>
Subject: Re: Cleaning ceramic??
Message-ID: <01bd15a2\$8ed2b220\$7c7fb0cc@ornitz.tricon.net>

Sorry for such a late reply...

Herb Rosenthal, W5AN, asked:

>I have a neat rotary inductor with non-glazed ceramic endplates. They
>are quite 'dirty'..probably from who-knows-what.
>After reading the current threads about cleaning, I'm not sure I want to
>use anything to clean it.

Many non-glazed ceramics were given a dip in paraffin wax and heated to allow the wax to enter the pores of the ceramic. Ordinary soap and water is probably the best cleaner. You may have to soak the ceramic in a solvent like acetone to first remove the wax. Just remember to dry the ceramic thoroughly afterward. If you insist on heating the ceramic, wait a day or so after washing to let most of the water trapped in the porous ceramic evaporate.

I would not use paraffin wax on the freshly cleaned material. If you want to make it more moisture resistant, a thin coating of silicone grease is better.

73, Barry L. Ornitz WA4VZQ ornitz@tricon.net

Date: Tue, 30 Dec 1997 20:16:17 -0800
From: "Arden Allen" <aallen@sirius.com>
To: "Old Tube Radios" <boatanchors@theporch.com>, <ebjr@worldnet.att.net>
Subject: Re: "Loop" antennas
Message-ID: <199712310415.UAA24509@mail2.sirius.com>

The BCB DX'ers are experts on the subject of loops. Like Sandy points out they are good at nulling out unwanted signals. But this is straying off topic. Anybody got the URL for the National Radio Club?

Give your loved ones Gummy Bears.

Arden Allen KB6NAX Vallejo, CA aallen@sirius.com

Date: Tue, 30 Dec 1997 21:07:10 -0800 (PST)
From: Dick Dillman <ddillman@igc.apc.org>
To: n2bc@ibm.net, Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Cc: W B Reese <Radions@jps.net>
Subject: re: SKN???
Message-ID: <2.2.16.19971230210537.3f87e70e@pop.igc.org>

At 01:01 AM 12/31/97 -0800, Bill Coleman N2BC wrote:

>Sandy et al.... right from the League's website:

>

>1. Object This is a friendly meeting on the air using straight keys. Suggested
>areas of operation of 80, 40,
>and 20 meters are 60 to 80 kHz from the lower band edges

Greetings, folks. I hope to participate in this SKN, my first. Given the frequencies so kindly posted by Bill I'm writing in the hope that some of you will look for me on 7037Kc/s.

I'll be using a crystal controlled Collins 30K-5 commercial transmitter on that frequency which is actually about 50 miles north of me and keyed remotely. The R-390A, 51J-4 and SX-101 Mk. IIIA (love that model designation) will do duty at various times as receivers.

All of this of course assumes that the other fellas with access to the transmitter will not have the same idea as I! However if you hear my call, K6FDX ("full duplex", the club call) or WB6TMY (the owner) on 7037Kc/s you'll know you're listening to the 30K-5.

Regards,

Dick

Dick Dillman
<ddillman@igc.apc.org>
WPE2VT W6AWO
Collector Of Heavy Metal:
Harleys, Willys and Radios Over 100lbs.

Date: Wed, 31 Dec 1997 00:34:00 -0500

From: "Barry L. Ornitz" <ornitz@tricon.net>
To: "Andrew Emmerson" <midshires@cix.co.uk>
Cc: "Boatanchors Mailing List" <boatanchors@sco.theporch.com>
Subject: Re: Crackle and wrinkle paints
Message-ID: <01bd15ad\$b2d87e60\$7c7fb0cc@ornitz.tricon.net>

Andy Emmerson wrote:

> Date: Saturday, December 20, 1997 07:00 AM
> I don't recognize crinkle and krinkle. Otherwise...
> Hammer, wrinkle and crackle paints are often confused but each has an
> entirely different look.

In the late 1930's and during the 1940's, there were about 20 different finishes that could generally be classified as "wrinkle finish". Our Eastman research library has a book of the era on paint technology that has a photograph of the different types. Unfortunately this is a plate inserted in the book that does not photocopy well. Even on our best photocopy machines, the contrast and resolution are off so badly as to make the copies worthless.

The book tells in generalities how a wrinkle finish is obtained, but much of the details are hidden in patents and proprietary formulations. The basic principle is that tung oil tends to expand as it polymerizes upon exposure to oxygen in the presence of drying agents. A number of additives and such control the size and shape of the wrinkles. Also many finishes were obtained by "gas checking" in which the painted parts are heated in a gas oven with inadequate oxygen for complete combustion.

Cellulosic paints are not frequently found in the States. Based on cellulose nitrate, cellulose acetate, or cellulose acetate-butyrate, these are more properly called lacquers. Because of air pollution regulations that restrict solvent usage, they are making a comeback. In fact, many of the newer automotive finishes contain some modified cellulose derivatives that cross-polymerize with the rest of the paint. [My employer, Eastman Chemical Company, does not make cellulose nitrate but we do make the acetate/propionate/butyrate esters. In fact, cellulose acetate for "safety film" was an early product we made for Kodak when we were a subsidiary of theirs.]

73, Barry L. Ornitz WA4VZQ ornitz@tricon.net

Date: Wed, 31 Dec 1997 00:08:47 -0600


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<DIV><FONT color=3D#000000 size=3D2>Good evening all,</FONT></DIV>  
<DIV><FONT color=3D#000000 size=3D2></FONT>&nbsp;</DIV>  
<DIV><FONT size=3D2>A local friend has one of the Hickok 123 (military =  
version is=20  
Hickok 118B) tube testers that uses the punched cards.&nbsp;</FONT>He is =  
looking for=20  
the following:</FONT></DIV>  
<DIV><FONT size=3D2></FONT>&nbsp;</DIV>  
<DIV><FONT size=3D2>1.&nbsp;</FONT>A set of calibrate cards.</DIV>  
<DIV><FONT size=3D2></FONT>&nbsp;</DIV>  
<DIV><FONT size=3D2>2.&nbsp;</FONT>Additional cards.</DIV>  
<DIV><FONT size=3D2></FONT>&nbsp;</DIV>  
<DIV><FONT size=3D2>3.&nbsp;</FONT>Junker tester with cards.</DIV>  
<DIV><FONT size=3D2></FONT>&nbsp;</DIV>  
<DIV><FONT size=3D2>If you have any of the above or know a potential =  
source please=20  
drop me an email.&nbsp;</FONT>I'll forward to him.</DIV>  
<DIV><FONT size=3D2></FONT>&nbsp;</DIV>  
<DIV><FONT size=3D2>Thanks in advance and best wishes for =  
1998!</FONT></DIV>  
<DIV><FONT size=3D2></FONT>&nbsp;</DIV>  
<DIV><FONT size=3D2>P.S.&nbsp;</FONT>Yes I know it's not a Heathkit but =  
(1)&nbsp;</FONT>It=20  
starts with an &"H&" and (2)&nbsp;</FONT>It will be used to test tubes =  
in=20  
Heathkit equipment and (3)&nbsp;</FONT>The Heathkit List members always know =  
something=20  
about everything.&nbsp;</FONT> :o)</DIV>  
<DIV><FONT color=3D#000000 =  
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Jr., K5JWK<BR>6302 Robin Forest<BR>San Antonio, TX&nbsp;</FONT>=  
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Date: Tue, 30 Dec 1997 22:13:13 -0800
From: "Paul Carreiro, N6EV" <n6ev@badger1.net>
To: boatanchors@theporch.com
Subject: TV-10 D/U Manual / Comments?
Message-ID: <3.0.32.19971230221312.006b00dc@mail.badger1.net>

I just purchased a TV-10 D/U tube tester and have not been able to find any background information / manual on it. W7FG does not appear to have it listed on his site.

Anyone have either a web resource, personal experience with, or thoughts on this piece of equipment?

Thanks in advance.

Paul F. Carreiro, N6EV
mailto:N6EV@badger1.net
<http://www.badger1.net/~n6ev/>
<http://www.qsl.net/~n6ev/>

Date: Wed, 31 Dec 1997 09:06:59 GMT
From: Pentti.Haka@mikrolog.fi
To: boatanchors@theporch.com
Subject: Re: Unusual tube using equipment
Message-ID: <34ad0950.771662731@poppi.mikrolog.fi>

Hi gang,

About 20 years ago I used a british-made (PYE) TV sync pulse generator. I believe it was built in the late forties or early sixties. Since it had to produce the quite complicated pulse trains required by TV standards, it was complicated and=20 had about 100 tubes, mostly dual triodes (like 12AT7). Externally=20 it was the size of a boatanchor-type oscilloscope, so the internals were tightly packed and it ran quite hot. It was already old and=20 well-used when I got it for my ATV experiments, the tubes were on the brink and I had to replace one almost every day. I eventually ran out of replacement tubes, and had to build a simpler s*lid st*te unit.

Happy New Year to all!

Pentti
